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Foreign Agriculture Circular

Horticultural Products

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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. horticultural exports in February 1986 totaled \$198 million, about 1 percent higher than February 1985. Export leaders during the month included fresh grapefruit, table grapes, almonds and processed products. Grapefruit shipments in February exceeded 31,000 tons--mostly to Japan and France--compared to only 12,000 tons during the same month a year earlier. Export movement of almonds to the Soviet Union continues at a strong pace and is accompanied by higher unit prices. Grape exports to the Far East (Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan), the Dominican Republic and Panama were up sharply in February. Fresh vegetable exports this year, however, continue to slump because of a sharp decline in onion sales to Japan and Canada. Exports of fresh non-citrus fruit remain disappointing largely due to smaller apple exports to Hong Kong, Taiwan and the United Arab Emirates. Total export earnings from all horticultural products during the first five months of fiscal year (FY) 1986 (October 1985-February 1986) were valued at \$1.1 billion, 1 percent below the same period in FY 1985.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons, 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

UPDATEGeneral Developments

--Revisions in Egypt's food policies announced on March 12, 1986 mainly affect the system of price controls. These revised policies do not appear to alter significantly the import system for horticultural products. The government will continue to control prices of imported foods within the marketing chain. Price calculations, however, have been liberalized somewhat to allow for more realistic costs, and exchange rates associated with import transactions. Government "rationalization" committees will continue to control imports through the issuance of import licenses. There is no indication at this point that the import bans on fresh apples and dried fruit and nuts will be lifted.

--The value of U.S. horticultural exports to Japan, the leading U.S. offshore market, increased one percent to \$493 million in calendar year 1985. Among the items showing significant gains in sales were fresh oranges, kiwifruit, melons, raisins, frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, frozen french fried potatoes, wines and other fermented beverages (wine coolers). On the downside, fresh onion exports dropped precipitously by \$15 million to \$2.7 million because of a larger Japanese crop. Canned fruit exports slipped some but should recover in 1986, with the assistance of an intensive promotional campaign for canned peaches and fruit cocktail.

--Argentina has reduced or eliminated export taxes on a number of agricultural products, effective February 22, 1986. Some of the major horticultural items affected were as follows:

Item	Old rate	New rate
-----Percent ad valorem-----		
Dehydrated vegetables	15.5	0
Citrus peel	10.0	0
Dried fruit	10.0	0
Green olives	11.0	5.0
Fruit paste	6.0	0
Canned fruit	6.0	0
Common wines	6.0	5.0
Fine wines	6.0	0

Citrus and Products

--Japan has announced a fresh orange import quota of 85,500 metric tons for the first half of the 1986/87 Japanese fiscal year. This quota consists of a 31,750-ton general allocation for the April-September 1986 period and a 57,750-ton seasonal allocation which can be imported only during June through August 1986. The quota for the second half of the fiscal year is expected to be 29,500 tons, raising the total annual quota to 115,000 tons, 11,000 tons above the 1985/86 level.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--U.S. Papaya exports have shown strength in 1986 as compared to a poor showing in calendar year 1985. For the first two months of 1986 the value of exports is up 69 percent over 1985 at \$725,000 because of higher prices and an increase in volume. Exports in 1985 were \$3.1 million and 3,475 tons. Japan, where the FAS and the Hawaii Papaya Administrative Committee have an ongoing export promotion program, is the major destination for U.S. papaya exports.

Dried Fruit and Nuts

--The European Community's (EC) minimum import price (MIP) for raisins has increased by more than 50 percent in dollar terms over the past year, making the MIP at least equal to the f.a.s. price (delivered at port of embarkation) for California raisins, and well above the minimum acceptable price for most other non-EC suppliers. The minimum import price on sultanas and raisins entering the EC from non-EC "third" countries has been in effect since 1982. It is a support mechanism to make possible the disposal of the entire Greek sultana crop.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE FOR RAISINS AND SULTANAS

Date	ECU	U.K. Pounds	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Cents
		Sterling -----Per Metric Ton-----		Per lb.
3/4/85	1,120	715.76	767.37	34.81
5/27/85	1,120	670.03	840.22	38.11
7/15/85	1,120	652.01	903.04	40.96
9/24/85	1,232	737.79	1,058.00	47.99
1/6/86	1,232	800.29	1,150.82	52.20
3/3/86	1,232	843.74	1,221.73	55.42

--Austria recently reclassified dried prune imports from Chapter 8 to Chapter 20 of its tariff code, and out of what the U.S. Government believes was its proper international tariff classification. The United States recently agreed to a higher cheese import quota in exchange for a reduction in Austria's import duties on dried prunes. Since Austria has not yet notified the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of the reclassification, the United States is concerned that Austria would now be free to adjust prune import duty rates upward. Rather than having the Austrian trade concessions transferred to the new classification, the United States would prefer that dried prunes be returned to their original classification.

--Based on a February 26, 1986, complaint by the Australian almond industry, the Australian Customs Service is conducting an inquiry into alleged dumping of U.S. almonds in Australia. The complaint alleges that imported almonds from the United States are causing material injury in the form of sales losses and threatened price suppression, and that U.S. product is being sold at f.o.b. export prices which are lower than the normal value in the United States. U.S. almond exports to Australia were valued at \$6.2 million in 1984/85.

Exports of shelled almonds to Australia have grown gradually, and accounted for 2 percent of U.S. exports of shelled almonds last season. Season-to-date (July 1985-February 1986) exports of shelled almonds are down 23 percent from a similar period in 1984/85.

--The United States is having a successful filbert export season. The quantity of shelled and in-shell filberts exported during July 1985-February 1986 was twice the quantity for the similar period in 1984/85. The value of exports is \$6.2 million, up 56 percent. U.S. filbert imports are down by half.

Other Processed Fruit

--South Africa expects to increase its exports of canned deciduous fruit this year by as much as 25 percent, following good crops of peaches and apricots. Exporters were unable to capitalize fully on last year's low rand exchange rate because of a small pack, but at this time the pack of canned apricots is expected to increase by 50 percent and canned peaches by 10 percent. High quality and a favorable exchange rate have allowed South Africa to retain a small share of the EC market, but early indications are that the EC is oversupplied with old pack. Last month the South African Canned Fruit Export Board announced a 5 percent hike in the prices it had announced last November.

Vegetables

--Production of tomatoes for processing in Israel is expected to decrease in 1986. Israel's production of tomatoes for processing peaked in 1983 at 295,000 tons and has declined every year since. In 1985, 251,000 tons were harvested for processing. In Israel, representatives of the tomato producers and the Citrus and Tomato Products Board negotiated a 1986 base price of \$58 per metric ton, delivered to factory, eight percent less than last year. Many growers are claiming that production is unprofitable in some areas at that price. A shortage of irrigation water might also reduce acreage planted. (See the February 1986 issue of the Horticultural Products circular for further information on Israel's tomato processing industry.)

--The EC is expected to place tighter restrictions on processed tomato subsidies which should lead to a decline in Greek production. Last season, Greek farmers produced an excess supply of processed tomatoes. Originally, the EC agreed to subsidize the processing of only 1.0 million tons. Under pressure from Greek growers, the EC agreed to subsidize an additional 400,000 tons if the subsidy paid to processors was reduced. That left an excess of one-quarter million tons which were harvested, but not processed. These tomatoes were withdrawn from the market under EC support programs for fresh vegetables.

Trade sources report that Italian tomato processors continue to face problems this season with high stocks and low trading levels of both the paste and peeled products. Industry officials in Italy have estimated that by the end of July there will be 15 million to 20 million cases of peeled product in stock whereas the 'ideal' carryover should be 2 million.

--The Taiwan market shows excellent potential for U.S. frozen french fries. The current U.S. share of imports is 30 percent but could increase sharply with promotional activities aimed at fast food and home consumers. Until two years ago, french fries were a relatively unknown food. French fry consumption

has increased due to the rapid growth of fast food restaurants in Taiwan. In 1985, fast food restaurants probably consumed 90 percent of the estimated 1,500 tons of french fries consumed. U.S. exports of frozen french fries have increased over the last few years. In 1985, the United States exported 73 tons to Taiwan which is a small portion of exports to the Pacific Rim countries. Detailed data on U.S. exports of frozen french fries appear in the Statistical Section.

--A \$2-million market promotion program for U.S. frozen potatoes will be undertaken by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the five Pacific Rim countries of Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore. This export assistance program will be administered by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in accordance with Section 1124 of the Food Security Act of 1985. The promotional activities will be carried out cooperatively through an agreement between FAS and the National Potato Promotion Board, a nonprofit commodity organization which has worked with FAS on export promotion programs since 1974. The export sales anticipated as a result of the program should be of help to the U.S. potato industry, which is currently troubled by excess supplies and depressed prices. In 1985, U.S. exports of frozen potatoes reached an all-time high of 66,150 tons valued at \$64 million. Approximately 90 percent of these exports were to the Pacific Rim Region.

--On March 20 Revenue Canada announced its final determination on the anti-dumping case against U.S. potatoes in British Columbia. Revenue Canada's ruling was affirmative. The weighted average margin of dumping was 32.4 percent. A provisional duty has been assessed on potatoes until the Canadian Import Tribunal makes its determination. The Tribunal's verdict is due by April 19, 1986.

--Finland began allowing restricted imports of fresh carrots and onions on April 3, 1986. Import quotas of 4,000 metric tons of carrots and 2,000 tons of onions were announced for April. A decision will be made at a later date on import levels for subsequent months.

Nursery Products

--Imports of fresh cut flowers, mainly roses and carnations, have increased substantially over the past decade, and especially during the last few years. Imports of roses and carnations increased from 71.9 million and 492.0 million blooms, respectively, in 1981 to 172.6 million and 714.5 million blooms in 1985. The principal supplier of fresh cut roses and standard carnations imported into the United States in 1985 was Colombia, accounting for 73 and 92 percent, respectively. Other significant suppliers of roses and carnations were the Netherlands, Mexico, Israel and Guatemala. Cut roses and standard carnations imported in 1985 were valued at \$43.4 and \$42.9 million f.o.b. basis, respectively. Detailed data appear in the Statistical Section.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--French wine exports in 1985 totaled 11.9 million hectoliters, 4 percent greater than in 1984. Reflecting the sales of higher quality wines, the value of 1985 exports reached \$1.9 billion, 18 percent above a year earlier. Volume wise, West Germany was the largest market for French wines, followed by the

United Kingdom and the United States. On a value basis, however, the United States ranked first for French wine sales in 1985, reflecting the offtake of a larger percentage of champagnes and quality wines. The United States took 10 percent of the quantity, but accounted for 21 percent of French wine exports by value. Sales to the United States in 1986 are likely to be adversely affected by the declining value of the dollar.

--On Feb. 14, 1986, Mexico lowered official minimum import prices used for the assessment of import duties on beer and wine. These products can be imported only after an import permit is obtained from the Secretariat of Commerce. These permits are difficult to obtain since they are generally used to restrict imports. In 1985, the United States exported a total of \$260,000 of beer, wine, and other fermented beverages to Mexico.

MEXICO: OFFICIAL MINIMUM IMPORT PRICES

Product	: Old Official	: New Official
	: Price	: Price
	-----U.S.\$ per kg. gross wgt.-----	
Beer, made from malt	1.50	0.80
Champagne, sparkling wines	22.00	7.00
Red, white or rose wines, alcoholic strength up to 14 degrees	5.00	2.00
Dessert wines (vino generoso)	7.00	5.00
Vermouth	7.00	2.00
Other fermented beverages	5.00	1.50

--Paraguay has imposed new import duties on wines. The duty on wine with less than 12 percent alcohol, and in containers less than 10 liters, is 40 percent ad valorem. Imports in containers of 10 liters or more are prohibited. A 30-percent duty applies to sparkling wines and all wines with an alcohol content of 12 percent or more. The United States exported only \$22,000 of wine to Paraguay in 1985.

--The Province of Ontario, Canada, will change the markup system for all wines and impose a flat tax of Can \$13.50 (U.S. \$9.50) per case. This change is expected to result in lower retail prices for domestic wines and high-priced imports, and higher prices for very low priced imported wine. Under the old system, wine imports were subject to a 123 percent markup with no flat fee, while domestic wines had a 50 percent markup and also no flat fee. With the new system, imports are to be marked up 66 percent plus being assessed the standard fee of Can \$13.50 per case. Domestic wines will now have a markup of only 1 percent plus the standard fee.

--Italian authorities have established that some domestic wines containing excessive levels of methyl alcohol were responsible for the deaths of six persons and serious illness for many others. The wines involved are Cortese del Piemonte and Barbera del Piemonte, bottled in the Piedmont region of Italy. The methyl alcohol may have been contained in bulk wine from Apulia which was shipped to the Piedmont region for blending.

BRAZIL CITRUSOverview

The Brazilian citrus industry is now undergoing a difficult period of transition. Just a year ago, the Brazilian industry faced unparalleled prosperity as a vigorous world demand for its orange juice created record returns for both juice processors and fruit growers. This economic boom, however, now has ended for most of the Brazil's citrus industry, with many firms struggling to maintain their profitability.

The rapid sequence of four severe freezes in Florida during the past six seasons encouraged many Brazilians to believe that U.S. supplies of orange juice would be significantly and permanently reduced from the level of the late 1970's. At the same time, growth in U.S. and European consumption was thought to assure acceptable export price levels together with healthy increases in annual sales volumes. With this in mind, a major expansion of Brazil's fruit production and plant capacity was undertaken, which is just now coming to a close.

This increase in Brazil's productive capacity along with the marked progress achieved in 1985/86 toward the recovery of the Florida orange crop has led to a global oversupply situation for orange juice. European and American importers reacted to this new supply and demand relationship by cutting back on their juice purchases to meet no more than their current needs. This has forced the Brazilian industry to bear the burden of inventorying product, while overseas buyers adopted a wait and see attitude based on the expectation of additional price declines. Many within the Brazilian industry, realizing that if Brazil is to take advantage of its expanding capacity, have been urging the adoption of a stable export price policy significantly below officially sanctioned levels. In response to this request, the Brazilian Government lifted all quantitative restrictions and minimum price controls on orange juice exports in late March 1986.

Fruit Production

The early season forecast for the 1985 orange harvest in the State of Sao Paulo called for a record 220 million boxes (90 pounds each) based on the expectation of normal weather conditions and excellent grove care. As the season progressed, crop estimates were reduced in order to take into account the impact of the drought which persisted from July 1985 through early January 1986. More than 95 percent of Sao Paulo's orange crop is grown on non-irrigated land. The final tally, however, shows a crop outturn of 230 million boxes. The increased figure is explained in part by an initial underestimation of production and by exceptional fruit prices which encouraged a maximum effort to increase fruit availability.

Orange prices received by growers during the 1985 season increased dramatically in comparison with recent years. This largely was due to fierce competition among processors to secure future fruit supplies. Brazilian juice processors initiated contracting activity with growers for the 1985 season's fruit as early as October-November 1984. At that time, export demand for

BRAZIL

Brazil's frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) was strong and several of the largest processors were programming significant increases in their fruit needs for the upcoming 1985 season. This was based on an almost industry-wide expansion of existing facilities together with significant new plant construction. Brazilian growers received advance payments against future delivery on their 1985 crops during the last quarter of calendar 1984 ranging from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per box. The season average price for last year is estimated at a record \$4 per box, on-tree basis. This was nearly double the average grower fruit price obtained for the 1984 season and four times greater than in 1983.

The outlook for 1986 calls for a crop of 210 million boxes. This is significantly higher than the recently released 140 million box forecast made by Sao Paulo's State Secretariat of Agriculture. The drought which affected all major growing areas in Sao Paulo ended in early January, with steady rainfall continuing through February and March. Fruit set from the first bloom in August-September is generally viewed as a complete failure because of the drought. Subsequent blooms, however, were successful and trees are now carrying large numbers of small, green fruit.

The initiation of the 1986 harvest is likely to be delayed until August, 60-90 days later than normal, in order to allow fruit to mature and size properly. In addition, the industry is expected to absorb the extra cost of multiple pickings rather than adhering to a single, clean pick which usually is the norm. This will tend to increase total harvested fruit volume as well as foster an improved processor juice yield and overall juice quality. Processors and growers have begun preliminary negotiations over next year's orange price. While discussions so far have not yet produced a price agreement, it appears certain that (1) growers will not receive an advance payment for the upcoming harvest and that (2) higher processing costs and lower juice prices will mandate at least a 50-percent cut in fruit prices.

In recent years, Sao Paulo citrus growers, reportedly, have been planting 7-8 million orange trees annually. Of this planting figure, roughly 1.5 million was for the replacement of trees affected by decline and other diseases. At present, there are about 125-130 million orange trees planted in Sao Paulo compared to 45 million trees in Florida. Assuming normal weather conditions, the Sao Paulo orange harvest is capable of reaching 270-290 million boxes by the end of the 1980's. This, of course, is dependent on world demand for Brazilian orange juice growing sufficiently to warrant the continued excellent grove care now in practice and utilization of all fruit available.

Orange Juice Outturn

Production of frozen concentrated orange juice in Sao Paulo during the 1985/86 (July-June) season is estimated at 848,000 tons at 65° brix (292 million gallons at 42° brix). The volume of fruit utilized by Brazilian juice plants reached a record 212 million boxes. Although the industry's average juice yield slipped somewhat from a year earlier, it still was about 12 percent higher than normal due to the dry weather that persisted over much of the growing season. Most plants reportedly operated in 1985/86 on a fruit requirement of 250 boxes per ton of orange juice concentrate compared to 280 boxes per ton of juice in the early 1980's.

Sao Paulo's FCOJ production in 1986/87 is projected to decline approximately 30 percent from last year's level in response to a smaller fruit utilization by processors and a lower average juice yield. The 1986 season's processed fruit volume is forecast at 170 million boxes, representing slightly more than 80 percent of total fruit availability. While this figure is significantly below the 92 percent level recorded during the prior 2 seasons, it is in line with earlier years.

A strong processing demand for oranges during the 1984 and 1985 seasons severely limited fresh fruit consumption. In those years, processors simply outbid the domestic fresh market for fruit supplies. In contrast, processor demand for fruit in 1986 is expected to weaken, making a substantially larger quantity of fresh oranges available to Brazilian consumers. In addition, fresh oranges will be relatively less expensive than in recent years. This is assured by the freeze on wholesale and retail food prices under the new national economic program installed in February.

SAO PAULO: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
ORANGES AND FCOJ, 1980-1986 1/

Item	Season						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
							Prelim.: forecast
	-----Million Boxes <u>2/</u> -----						
<u>Oranges</u>							
Production.....	170	180	195	180	190	230	210
Fresh Consumption.....	33	26	33	33	13	16	38
Fresh Exports.....	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Processed <u>3/</u>	135	153	160	145	175	212	170
	-----1,000 Metric Tons <u>4/</u> -----						
<u>FCOJ-65° brix</u>							
Beginning Stocks.....	62	38	20	102	10	11	244
Production.....	479	586	550	508	726	848	600
Domestic Consumption...	16	16	16	16	10	15	15
Exports.....	487	588	452	584	715	600	725
Ending Stocks (June 30):	38	20	102	10	11	244	104
<u>FCOJ Yield</u>							
(Kg/box of oranges)....	3.55	3.83	3.44	3.50	4.15	4.0	3.53

1/ Harvest and processing normally begin in late April or early May. The marketing season for FCOJ begins on July 1 of each year indicated. 2/ 40.8 kg. or 90 pounds. 3/ Includes 5-7 million boxes of tangerines and tangors during 1980-82, and approximately 2-3 million boxes of tangerines and tangors in 1983-86. 4/ One metric ton of 65° brix equals 344.8 gallons of 42° brix concentrate.

Processing Costs and Revenues

The cost of producing orange juice in Brazil during the 1985/86 season increased more than 50 percent over the prior year. This largely was due to the higher prices paid by processors for fruit. Faced with a sharply higher cost structure and falling export prices for FCOJ, the industry is under considerable economic strain.

As shown in the table below, the juice industry's average cost of producing and transporting one ton of FCOJ at 65° brix to the Brazilian port of Santos during 1985/86 is estimated at slightly more than \$1,400. The projected 1985/86 season average minimum export price (MEP) fixed by the Brazilian Government, however, is close to \$1,000. In recent months, the MEP has played catch up with rapidly falling international orange juice prices. This has forced Brazilian exporters to consistently sell juice at prices below the officially sanctioned MEP in order to maintain their sales volumes. As a result, the actual price received by exporters for orange juice probably will average no more than \$850-\$900 per ton in 1985/86. Brazilian exporters of FCOJ will lose on average about \$540 per ton shipped during the 1985/86 season, with the industry's total annual loss exceeding \$300 million.

BRAZILIAN FCOJ PROCESSING COSTS AND REVENUES FOR 1985/86 SEASON

ITEM	Dollars per Metric Ton at 65° Brix	Cents per Pound Solids
Fruit (250 boxes at \$4.00/box).....	1,000	69.8
Pick and haul (\$0.52/box).....	130	9.1
Processing cost <u>1/</u>	280	19.5
Sao Paulo value added tax (ICM) <u>2/</u>	43	3.0
Brazilian export tax <u>3/</u>	46	3.2
Less: Revenue from by-products.....	- 85	- 5.9
Total cost, f.o.b. Santos.....	1,414	98.7
FCOJ sales price.....	850-900	59.3-62.8
Loss per ton.....	514-564	35.9-39.4

1/ Includes cost of by-products, commission charges, warehousing and transport costs to port of Santos. 2/ Based on processor payment of 4.25 percent of season average MEP of \$1,020. 3/ For shipments to the United States, the export tax is equal to 4.51 percent (1 percent to non-U.S. destinations) of season average MEP of \$1,020.

The Brazilian orange juice industry hopes to obtain relief from its cost-revenue squeeze by the removal or a reduction in the taxes assessed against FCOJ. Processors will probably ask the Brazilian government to modify the value-added tax imposed by the state of Sao Paulo. In return, processors probably would agree to a higher fruit price than the \$1.25-\$1.50/box for the upcoming 1986 crop than would be justified under a strict cost/revenue analysis for juice. The value-added tax, levied against FCOJ for the first time in July 1985, was based on 8.5 percent of the f.o.b. export value for the 1985/86

marketing year (roughly \$87 per ton of FCOJ). Payment of the value-added tax was evenly shared by growers and processors in 1985/86. Growers are expected to demand that the full burden of this tax fall on processors during the upcoming season.

Processors also are looking to remove the 3.51 percent export tax charged on shipments to the United States. This tax, collected by the Brazilian Government, is the result of an agreement between the United States and Brazil that settled a countervailing duty investigation on U.S. imports of Brazilian FCOJ. The final ruling by the International Trade Commission in that case found that subsidized exports of Brazilian FCOJ were injuring or threatening to injure a U.S. industry.

This export tax is supposed to offset subsidies granted by the Brazilian Government to its orange juice industry. According to an analysis prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1983, the Brazilian industry received preferential working capital financing equivalent to 2.38 percent of the f.o.b. export value of FCOJ. It also benefited from an income tax exemption on the percentage of their profits attributable to exports which was calculated to be equivalent to 1.13 percent of export value. This income tax exemption for exports is still in effect. The value of this subsidy to the industry, however, has been substantially reduced by this past year's poor earnings. Subsidized financing granted the industry under Resolution 674 is no longer available. The Brazilian juice industry is expected to seek a recalculation by the Department of Commerce of Brazilian subsidies. Such a request can be made only during the anniversary month of the original suspension agreement. This means that Brazil may not request such a review until March 1987.

Orange Juice Exports

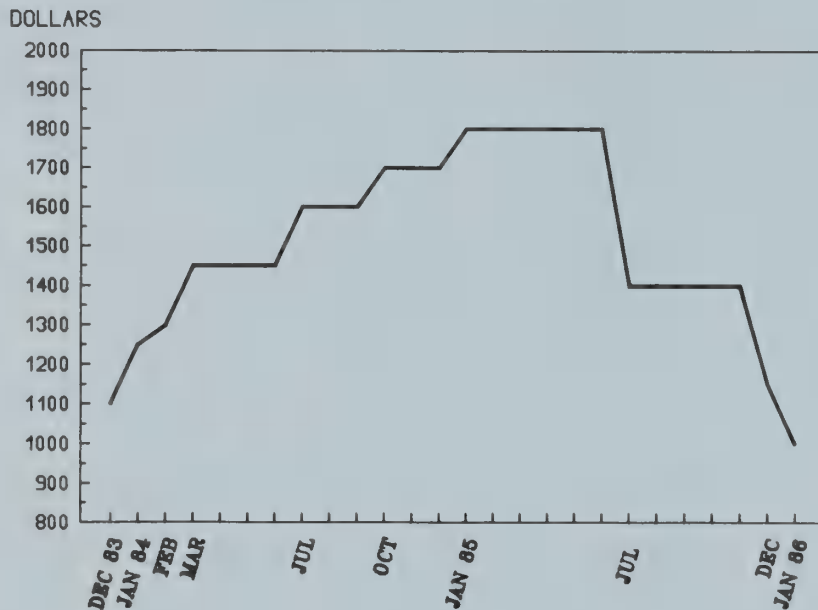
Brazilian exports of frozen concentrated orange juice during marketing year 1985/86 (July-June) are forecast at 600,000 metric tons at 65° brix (207 million gallons at 42° brix), 16 percent below a year earlier. Shipments during the first 6 months are estimated at 245,000 tons compared to 550,000 tons during the same July-December period in 1984. Export sales of FCOJ in both the United States and Western Europe were off sharply. Export demand is expected to improve noticeably over the second half of 1985/86 because of the dramatic decline in orange juice prices in recent months.

Juice stocks in Brazil have risen dramatically in response to the decline in export movement during marketing year 1985/86 and the season's record juice production. FCOJ stocks on June 30, 1986, are forecast at 244,000 tons compared to only 11,000 tons a year earlier. In order to better monitor inventories, the industry is using the Brazilian subsidiary of Price Waterhouse and Company to conduct periodic audits of FCOJ supplies in Brazil.

In an attempt to stimulate export sales of FCOJ, the Brazilian Government eliminated on March 19, 1986, its system of export controls based on a minimum export price (MEP) and export quotas. The action generally was in compliance with industry requests for the liberalization of the orange juice trade. The government's decision to eliminate the quota system likely was prompted by a recent court ruling which allowed one of Brazil's processors to export FCOJ in excess of its designated quota volume.

The removal of the minimum export price on orange juice sales, to a large degree, represented an acknowledgement by the Brazilian Government that the MEP had become a significant limiting factor for FCOJ exports. Throughout the past year, the world price of orange juice declined steadily with CACEX reducing the MEP in tandem but never sufficiently to catch the real market price. Processors were faced with the decision of either making sales contracts at prices below the officially sanctioned MEP or adhere to the MEP and watch their sales volumes plummet. Almost without exception, processors chose the former option. Processors continued to register their sales on their export licenses, however, at the MEP price.

BRAZILIAN MINIMUM EXPORT PRICE FOR FCOJ (DOLLARS PER METRIC TON OF 65 DEGREE BRIX)



With processors obligated to turn over to the Brazilian Government the U.S. dollars received from their sales, as indicated on their licenses, Brazilian exporters were confronted with the necessity of obtaining additional dollars to legitimize their sales. In most cases, these dollars were acquired from reserves set aside in earlier years when actual sales prices exceeded the MEP but sales were registered with CACEX at only the MEP. While the industry was by and large willing to continue making sales at the market price, many processors were being forced to curtail their sales simply because they were running short on their dollar reserves or were unable to bear the cost of acquiring the extra dollars that they were obligated to turn over to CACEX.

Exporters, even without the MEP, still must exercise care in recording accurately the FCOJ sales price on their export registrations. The industry, reportedly, has been informed by CACEX that it will be monitoring carefully export sales to insure that the proper amount of U.S. dollars is recovered by the Brazilian Government. At present, the unofficial price guideline being used by exporters of FCOJ is said to be about \$800 per ton, f.o.b. Santos.

Export quotas had been assigned by the Bank of Brazil (CACEX) to individual processors on the basis of sales volumes recorded during the prior year. Two of the big three processors—Citrosuco and Cargill—along with some of the smaller processors were strongly opposed to this method of allocating export shares since it did not take into account the recent large increases in their processing capacity. They viewed the export quota system as a means of perpetuating the dominant position of Cutrale in the industry by limiting their export sales and, thereby, requiring them to carry a disproportionate share of Brazil's growing juice inventory.

Processing Facilities

The very large operating losses absorbed by processors this year probably will encourage some of the smaller firms to merge with one of the larger processors in order to survive. Frutropic, a small privately owned juice plant, reportedly, already has been forced to seek the assistance of the Brazilian courts in order to continue operating. This merger activity supports the continued concentration of ownership in Brazil's orange juice industry. At present, the 3 largest Brazilian processors—Citrosuco, Cutrale and Cargill—control more than 80 percent of Brazil's orange juice processing capacity and close to 85 percent of installed capacity in the State of Sao Paulo.

The industry's tendency toward concentration has been complemented by a clearly defined program of new plant construction and expansion of existing facilities. Most of this activity has focused on Brazil's 3 largest firms and results from investment decisions made prior to the 1985/86 season when the industry's profit margins were exceptional. During the 1985/86 season, Cargill opened its second orange juice plant in Sao Paulo at Uchoa while Cutrale's plants in Colina and Conchal received substantial increases in their processing capacity. The most ambitious expansion plans, however, were undertaken by Citrosuco as it added equipment to both its Limeira and Matao plants.

This latest round of expansion pushes total processing capacity in Sao Paulo to 275 million boxes, more than 100 million boxes above projected fruit utilization for processing in the upcoming 1986/87 season. Because of this substantial excess capacity, along with the serious negative cash flow position of the industry, additional expenditures for equipment for Brazil's juice plants should be minimal over the next several years.

The increase in the Matao plant, scheduled for completion before the start of the 1986/87 processing season, is particularly noteworthy since it enables Citrosuco to replace Cutrale as the largest processor in Brazil. The Matao plant will operate next year with 204 extractors and an evaporation capacity of 1 million pounds of water per hour. The plant will be capable of processing 425,000 boxes of fruit daily or 71 million boxes over an entire season. Citrosuco's Matao plant is not only the largest plant in Brazil—as shown in the following table—but is the largest plant in the world. The plant's fruit utilization capacity is estimated to be 160 percent greater than the biggest plant in the United States and represents by itself 25 percent of Brazil's entire processing capacity.

ORANGE PROCESSING PLANTS IN BRAZIL

BRAZIL

Plant	Location	Ownership	Number of : Extractors	Evaporation : Capacity 1/ : (000 Boxes/Season)	Fruit Capacity : 2/ : (000 Boxes/Season)	Year Opened
<u>SÃO PAULO STATE</u>						
Cutrale	Araraquara	Cutrale	84 FMC	335,000	28,000	1963
Cutrale	Colina	Cutrale	96 FMC	460,000	37,000	1979
Citro-Mojiana 3/	Onchal	Cutrale	16 BROWN	100,000	6,500	1980
Citrovalle	Olimpia	Cutrale 40-50%				
		Other Brazilian 50-60%	24 FMC	120,000	8,500	1980
Branco Peres	Itapolis	Cutrale 49%				
		Other Brazilian 51%	16 FMC	60,000	3,300	1980
Suorricco 4/	Araras	Cutrale-Citrosuco	28 FMC	50,000	4,000	1973
Tropisuco 5/	Sto. Ant. Posse	Cutrale-Citrosuco	12 FMC	30,000	2,200	1974
Citral	Limeira	Cutrale-Citrosuco	24 FMC	45,000	4,000	1971
Citrosuco	Matao	50% German				
		50% Brazilian	204 FMC	1,000,000	71,000	1964
	Limeira	50% German				
		50% Brazilian	76 FMC	310,000	22,000	1967
Bascitrus	Mirassol	Citrosuco-49%				
		Private Brazilian-51%	10 FMC	40,000	2,200	1984
Cargill	Bebedouro	Cargill	80 FMC	370,000	29,000	1965
Cargill	Uchoa	Cargill	40 FMC	180,000	13,000	1985
Brascitrus	Matao	Private Brazilian	8 FMC	20,000	1,700	1979
Frutropic	Matao	Private Brazilian	20 FMC	140,000	9,500	1978
Frutesp	Bebedouro	Grower Cooperative	72 FMC	350,000	26,000	1965
Citropectina	Limeira	Private Brazilian	20 FMC	100,000	6,700	1954
Others (3) 6/			1 FMC		400	---
			3 Other	---		---
Total	21		815 FMC, 16 BROWN 3 Other	3,710,000	275,000	
<u>OTHER STATES</u>						
Suvalan	Bento Gonçalves- Rio Grande do Sul	Private Brazilian	8 FMC	40,000	1,500	---
Frutene	Estancia-Sergipe	Private Brazilian	24 FMC	60,000	5,000	1977
Frutas Tropicais do Nordeste	Estancia-Sergipe	Private Brazilian	20 FMC	90,000	4,500	1984
Others (4) 7/	---	---	3 FMC, 4 Other	10,000	1,000	---
Total	7	---	55 FMC, 4 Other	200,000	12,000	---
GRAND TOTAL	28	---	870 FMC, 16 BROWN 7 Other	3,910,000	287,000	---

1/ Pounds of water per hour. 2/ 40.8 kilos (90 pounds) per box. The season is based on 26 operational days per month over a 6.5 month period. 3/ Plant switched to Brown extractors for 1985/86 season. Twelve FMC extractors remain at plant but are inactive. 4/ Tropisuco, Suorricco, and Citral are administered as one unit under the Suorricco name. 5/ Did not operate during 1983, 1984 and 1985 seasons. 6/ Includes the Libby and Antartica plants in São Paulo city and the Sicola plant in Sorocaba. 7/ Includes the Antartica and Aripe plants located in Montenegro, Rio Grande do Sul; the Campal plant in Jaraguá do Sul; Santa Catarina; and the Libby plant in Rio de Janeiro.

SOURCE: Based on data gathered from FAS field reports, trip survey, CITRUS Magazine of Brazil, and best information available from plant equipment manufacturers and other industry contacts.

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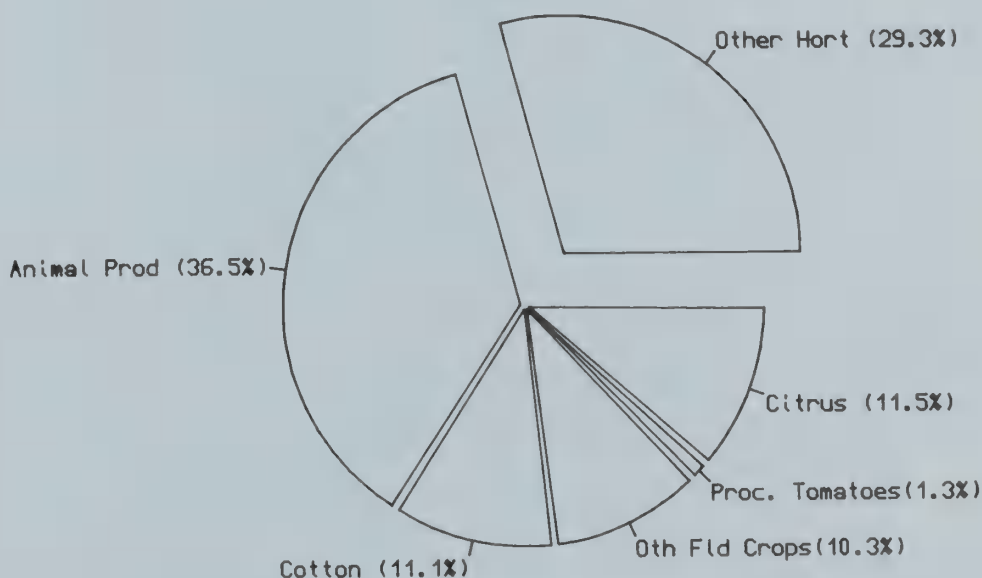
ISRAEL: OUTLOOK FOR SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Horticultural products have a dominant position in Israel's agricultural sector. In 1983/84, they accounted for 42 percent of the value of the country's agricultural output according to official Israeli data. ^{1/} Horticultural products were equal to 61 percent of Israel's total agricultural exports in 1984. Cotton supplied another 20 percent.

This article discusses the situation and outlook for selected horticultural crops other than tomato products, which were covered in the February 1985 issue of this circular, and citrus, which will be covered in a forthcoming issue. The recently initiated Israel-U.S. Free Trade Area Agreement (FTA) gives Israeli exporters duty-free access to the U.S. market. The elimination of duties was immediate for some products, but for others will be phased in gradually or at a later date. All duties will be eliminated by 1995. For more information on the FTA, see the January 1986 issue of this circular.

Western Europe is still considered the natural market for Israel's horticultural exports, but exporters perceive a need to decrease the heavy dependence on this market. This perception lines up nicely with the U.S.-Israel FTA and the interest it has created in the U.S. market.

ISRAEL: SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
(1983/84)



TOTAL VALUE -- \$1.8 BILLION

^{1/} The estimated value of feed was deducted from the value of livestock products for this calculation.

ISRAEL

In all markets, Israel's exporters will continue their effort to specialize on certain market niches that other exporting countries are unwilling or unable to fill. These include:

- a) Top-of-the-line, high-quality items such as winter season tomatoes and melons.
- b) Made-to-order processed items. For this, the small size of Israeli processors is helpful.
- c) Exotic items, such as persimmons and fresh dates.

Some other items for which the United States is expected to be a growth market for Israeli exporters include dried dates, olives, dehydrated vegetables, wine, flowers, potted plants and flower bulbs.

Most of Israel's fresh non-citrus fruit, fresh vegetable, flower and nursery product exports are controlled by Agrexco, a government controlled export marketing company. Agrexco is the marketing arm of the Flower Board, the Fruit Board and the Vegetable Board. Its near-monopoly over exports of these products is supported by the government's export licensing system. One private company, now half-owned by the Avocado Growers' Association, shares in the export of avocados and melons. Flower exports are not restricted, but Agrexco accounts for 85 to 90 percent of export sales.

Growers are paid from separate pools maintained for each product. The principal products Agrexco sends to the United States are flowers, flower bulbs, tomatoes, melons, persimmons and dried dates. Flowers, tomatoes and melons go by air. Persimmons, dates and bulbs go in containers on weekly liner service.

Processed food products are exported by individual companies. The Food Center of the Israel Export Institute assists these companies in export promotion activities.

Almonds: Israel produces 2,000 to 3,000 tons of almonds (shelled), of which about one-half are sweet almonds, in most years. The modern almond industry started in the early 1960's after chemical control methods were developed to control a disease that made almond production uneconomical in the 1930's. Many of the plantings in the 1960's were inefficient and today produce high-cost almonds. Most almonds are grown on 9 or 10 kibbutz (collective) farms. All but one of the farms belongs to an almond marketing cooperative. Restrictions on new plantings help to maintain the cost structure of the industry at a high level.

The almond growing kibbutz that remains outside the almond growers' cooperative has built a \$2 million factory to produce high-value almond products, such as candy and chocolate covered nuts. The factory's goal is to export 45 to 50 percent of its output, but exports--mostly to the United Kingdom--now represent only 15 percent of total output. Imported California almonds, are used for export products because of their lower price and higher quality. Israeli almonds are used for domestic market almond products. Imported almonds, which qualify for a duty drawback if they are re-exported, are substantially cheaper than the Israeli product.

Apples: Israel produces 100,000 to 140,000 tons of apples per year. About 60 percent are Golden Delicious, but newer plantings tend toward Granny Smith and Red Delicious. Few apples are exported. Surplus production is diverted to the processing sector. The marketing season is extended with controlled-atmosphere storage.

Apple orchard area is not increasing but many orchards, originally planted in the mid-1950's, are being replaced. The newer orchards yield 50 tons per hectare or more, twice the level as older plantings. The most important apple producing area is in the northern highlands near the Lebanese border. The area is hilly and extremely rocky. The settlements in this area were originally established to secure the border area.

Apple Juice: Excess apple production is used by two concentrate apple juice (CAJ) factories, one with 20,000-25,000 tons annual fruit processing capacity and the other with about 5,000 tons. About 55 or 60 percent of Israel's CAJ production, all of it from the larger factory, is exported. About 90 percent of exports go to the United States. Production fluctuates from year to year because the factories take only apples not needed for the domestic fresh market. Most CAJ is a relatively low-acid product mostly from Golden Delicious apples. In 1985/86, less than 10,000 tons of apples were processed because the crop was small. The larger factory is owned by the cooperative federation which operates all of Israel's apple packing houses.

Apricots are now the only important fruit for canning in Israel. About 2,000 to 3,000 tons are processed per year of which 400-500 tons are used for pulp and the remainder for canning. Israel can not compete in the European canned apricot market. Thus, it would increase production for canning only if the U.S. market were promising.

Avocado production and exports increased rapidly in past 10 or 15 years. New plantings continue at a moderate pace, but older trees planted in inappropriate locations are being uprooted. Principal varieties are Fuerte (38 percent), Hass (28 percent), and Ettinger (24 percent). New plantings are 40 percent Hass. Avocado prices are now one-half the level of a few years ago. In response, growers are financing a research program whose goal is to double crop yields.

By the 1990's, Israel's avocado exports could reach 100,000 to 120,000 tons, possibly double the 59,000 tons exported in 1984/85. The United States is not considered a potential market because of plant quarantine restrictions. Agrexco now controls about 70 percent of exports, down from 85 percent a few years ago. The Avocado Growers' Association recently acquired a 50-percent equity in Hilron, the only private avocado exporting firm.

Date production will increase two or threefold during the next 10 years because of new plantings in the Arava (East) area of the Negev Desert in Southern Israel and in the Jordan Valley. New plantings are continuing despite fears of future overproduction. Date palms are among the few viable crops for new settlements in desert areas. Most of the anticipated new production is slated for export, much of it to the United States. About one-third of production will be Chiani dates, which will be shipped frozen and marketed as a fresh produce item, mostly at Christmas time. Fresh dates differ from the traditional dried product in that they have a sugar content of 20-25 percent compared to about 75 percent for dried dates.

ISRAEL

The major date varieties for drying among the newer plantings are Deglet Noor and Medjool, which are sold for table use. Within 10 years, production could increase to 5,000 tons of fresh dates and 10,000 to 12,000 tons of dried dates. Exports to the United States could increase from less than 100 tons per year to as much as 3,000 or 4,000 tons.

ISRAEL: DATE PALMS BY VARIETY, JAN. 1985
(1,000 Trees)

Category	Chiani	Deglet Noor	Medjool	Other	TOTAL	Male Trees
Fully Productive (Over 10 yr. old)	11	5	2	25	43	1
Partially Productive (Planted 1975-78)	5	5	4	8	22	--
Non-bearing (Planted 1979-84)	23	21	24	26	94	4
TOTAL	39	31	29	60	159	6

Source: Israel Date Palm Growers' Secretariat

Flowers, Ornamentals and Bulbs: Israeli production and exports of flowers increased rapidly following the oil crisis of 1973/74, which raised the cost of fuel for greenhouses in Northern Europe. Quantities exported leveled off after 1980 and returns from flower exports declined sharply in recent years. Many growers have left the industry after suffering heavy losses. There was optimism at the beginning of the 1985/86 season, however, because of the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar. The main shipping season is November to May.

Agrexco does not have a monopoly in cut flower exports, but it has recently increased its share of exports from about 70 percent to 85 or 90 percent. Three private companies control the remaining exports. Three or four additional exporters recently have gone out of business. Agrexco receives flowers from 7 packing houses and ships from its own terminal at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion International Airport. About one-half of Agrexco flower exports are marketed directly under the Carmel label. The other half are marketed through the Dutch flower auction. The auction, controlled by the Dutch Flower Growers' Association, invited the Israelis to participate on the conditions that they not disrupt the market and keep auction officials informed about anticipated levels of shipments.

The United States is seen as a dynamic growth market for cut flowers, but after 3 years of losses the Flower Board and Agrexco plan to maximize short run returns to growers and are not willing to invest immediately in U.S. market promotion. Aircraft carrying flowers to the U.S. market make a stop in Amsterdam, where some Israeli flowers are unloaded and Dutch flowers added to the load. Airfreight to the United States from Israel is \$1.20 per kg.--a back-leg rate one-half the U.S.-to-Israel rate. The United States imposes a 22.56-percent countervailing duty on imports of fresh cut roses from Israel. Israeli officials claim that the subsidies being countervailed against have been greatly reduced.

Overall, Israel's flower exports are expected to recover from recent setbacks and register moderate growth through the remainder of the decade. Prospects for growth in exports of bulbs and potted plants to the U.S. market are excellent.

ISRAEL: CUT FLOWER MARKETINGS
(Million Blooms)

Flower	1984/85	1985/86 forecast
Spray Carnations.....	399	357
Gypsophila.....	128	132
Roses.....	126	123
Ruscus.....	48	68
Other.....	67	67
Statice.....	34	32
Wax Flowers.....	12	17
Liatris.....	19	16
Gerbera.....	11	12
Chrysanthemum.....	7	5
Gladioli.....	4	4
Total.....	855	835

SOURCE: Israel Flower Board

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF ORNAMENTALS FROM ISRAEL

Flower	1983	1984	1985	1985 Share of Total
	000 Stems			Percent
Carnations.....	184	437	1,983	0.3
Carnations, Miniatures ^{1/}	6,874	839	1,338	15.8
Gerbera.....	NA	NA	1,993	10.8
Misc. Fern.....	1,720	3,487	6,003	41.5
Roses.....	3,587	4,366	5,711	3.3
Others.....	1,912	2,926	4,444	4.3

^{1/} Bunches

SOURCE: Inspection Reports by Plant Protection and Quarantine Offices, USDA

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

Grapes, Table: Most table grape production is for local consumption, but some grapes, mostly early season fruit beginning in April, is exported to West Europe. Most varieties are seeded, but many of the newer plantings are Thompson Seedless and Pearlette. The Tree Fruit Research Station has successfully developed several high yielding, late maturing varieties of seeded table grapes that would be ready for export to Europe during the Christmas season.

Kiwifruit: Some kiwifruit is grown in Israel, but it has little future as an export crop because of the rapid expansion of kiwi vineyards in Italy and France. Israeli-grown kiwifruit tend to be small.

Macadamia Nuts: Israel could produce some macadamias in the future, but now there is only one commercial orchard, not yet bearing, in the country. One of the experiment stations is working on rootstocks for macadamias.

Mango plantings in Israel are increasing at the rate of about 10 percent per year. There are currently about 1,300 hectares planted. The export marketing season is August-October and sometimes extends into November.

Nectarines are not yet an important crop in Israel, but experiments at the Tree Fruit Research Station have been promising. Nectarines could become an important export crop in the future.

Olives: New plantings of irrigated table olives have been heavy in recent years. Further new plantings were prohibited in 1985, but some clandestine plantings continue. Production is likely to double within the next decade, with most of the increased output destined for export. The table olive pack is currently about 12,000 tons per year, of which about 3,000 tons are exported. Exports could triple or quadruple during the next 10 years. Manzanillo accounts for about 90 percent of recent plantings. Black California-style olives are not produced, but one of the three major processors has purchased equipment for their production.

The United States, which already takes two-thirds of Israel's olive exports, is seen as the principal export market for the future. A large portion of exports are made in bulk in plastic drums. Israel is a residual supplier of table olives in export markets. The level of exports depends on the price and availability of Spanish olives.

Pecan production is scattered throughout Israel. Production is less than 3,000 tons per year and potential for expansion is limited. Exports account for less than one-third of output. Delmar is the only variety for export.

Persimmon production and exports are growing. About one-quarter of the 1985 crop, or 3,000 tons were exported. Ten percent of exports went to the United States. In future years exports could double or triple. Persimmon exports to the U.S. market must be subjected to 2 weeks of cold treatment to ensure that they arrive free of the Mediterranean fruit fly. The cost of sea freight is \$350 per ton. Israel exports the Triumph seedless persimmon variety which it calls Sharon Fruit. The shipping season begins in November and extends into January.

Vegetables, Frozen and Canned: Frozen round parisien carrots and baby carrots are the main items sent to the United States. The United States is also a possible market for small quantities of frozen silver skin onions and peppers. Export potential for frozen vegetables, however, is limited to these specialty items and are unlikely to grow to more than 5,000 tons per year. Principal markets for canned and frozen vegetables are in Western Europe where Israeli processors target the high end of the market. The United States also is a market for pickles in brine.

Israel's most important canned and frozen vegetable export business is sweet corn destined for Western Europe. The amount of corn processed has doubled from 40,000 tons in 1981 to 80,000 tons in 1985. Currently, 50 to 60 percent is frozen and the remainder canned. A few years ago, frozen accounted for only 35 or 40 percent of the total. There are 9 sweet corn canneries and 5 vegetable freezers in Israel. In recent years, significant new investments have been made, especially in freezing. Processing capacity exceeds present needs.

Vegetables, Dehydrated: Dehydrated vegetables are produced in one factory, with a capacity for 50,000 tons per year of fresh vegetables. It is said to be the largest outside the United States. Another factory produces instant mashed potatoes and 3 or 4 small plants dehydrate herbs and parsley. Export markets take 85 to 90 percent of the factory's output. The U.S. market now accounts for 35 to 40 percent of exports. Much of the output sold domestically turns up in exported products such as prepared soups and sauces.

The main items for export to the United States are carrots, bell peppers (mostly red), red beets, and, recently, celery. Small amounts of dehydrated tomato pieces (not powder) also are produced, partly for the U.S. market. Onions and potato granules go to markets other than the United States. Dehydrated garlic is not produced.

The company hopes to increase overall exports at the rate of 5 to 10 percent per year. Sales to the United States could increase at a faster rate. A new line of instant dehydrated vegetables is expected to account for much of the projected sales growth.

Vegetables and Melons, Fresh: Exports to the United States are air-freighted during the winter season. Shipments are combined with flowers in order to maximize weight and volume limits on the airplane. The freight cost is \$1.20 per kg., twice the rate for air shipments to Europe. Agrexco is the sole exporter.

ISRAEL

Principal items for the U.S. market are top-of-the-line tomatoes and melons, mostly Galia melons. The largest tomatoes are allocated for the U.S. market. At present, U.S. plant protection and quarantine regulations prevent the shipment of red and green peppers. In 1984/85, 1,320 tons of fresh tomatoes were exported to North America. The long run goal is to increase tomato exports to 5,000 tons, but this is said to be several years off. Limited production capacity precludes exporting larger amounts. Fresh winter vegetables and melons are grown under plastic in the Negev Desert and, to a lesser extent, in the Jordan Valley.

Walnuts: Israeli researchers have developed successful cultivation techniques for walnuts, and 200 hectares have been planted thus far. In 1985, the United States exported 408 tons of walnuts, in-shell equivalent, to Israel.

Wine: About 90 percent of Israel's wine production and exports are controlled by one cooperative winery. During the past three years, this winery has invested heavily in cooled fermentation tanks and a new bottling facility. Wine production has shifted dramatically away from sweet sacramental wines toward dry table wines. Dry and semi-sweet wines now account for 70 percent of output. The cooperative, however, is plagued by deliveries of poor quality grapes which it is obliged to accept. This has resulted in large and expensive stocks of low-quality wine and distilled grape products. All wines are kosher.

About 25 or 30 percent of Israel's wine production is exported. The United States is the largest export market. Japan and Sweden are important markets for bulk wines. In 1985, the large cooperative winery signed a new distribution agreement for the North American market with a large U.S. wine producing and distributing company. The new agreement could help to boost exports above the current stagnant level.

Edmond Missiaen (202) 382-8895.

U.S. IMPORTS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS
(1,000 blooms)

Country of Origin	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Roses					
Colombia.....	59,029	72,867	96,077	100,288	125,677
Israel.....	5,152	5,138	3,587	4,366	5,711
Netherlands.....	2,831	5,092	6,190	9,656	14,471
Guatemala.....	1,780	2,503	6,071	5,251	6,997
Mexico.....	640	817	2,624	3,403	8,236
Others.....	2,438	3,694	5,756	6,158	11,559
Total.....	71,870	90,111	120,305	129,122	172,651
Carnations (standard)					
Colombia.....	467,239	458,190	532,281	569,946	659,181
Mexico.....	21,371	22,681	17,998	18,009	19,926
Netherlands.....	538	4,131	6,824	9,711	11,782
Peru.....	735	7,814	6,822	6,451	679
Others.....	2,082	4,739	6,162	10,304	22,914
Total.....	491,965	497,555	570,087	614,421	714,482
Chrysanthemums.....	21,570	26,183	27,095	30,581	38,988
Pompon Chrysanthemums.....	44,515	53,030	61,333	58,320	68,556
Daisies.....	31,393	36,438	34,417	26,301	16,662
Statice.....	31,807	36,734	35,495	62,884	83,086
Tulips.....	6,557	13,323	20,116	33,177	58,116
Gypsophila.....	13,913	13,348	20,668	27,777	59,418
Iris.....	6,230	9,886	13,690	20,820	28,872
Lilies.....	13,205	20,064	27,570	26,864	32,803
Chamaedorea.....	333,017	319,932	245,001	265,541	344,976
Freesia.....	4,735	10,416	15,942	24,045	34,131
Gladioli.....	721	791	1,241	1,989	3,917
Miscellaneous Fern.....	65,939	74,565	78,396	59,232	14,454
Orchids-Cymbidiums (blooms):	884	1,168	1,914	3,188	2,684
Orchids-Others.....	2,628	4,242	5,400	7,628	11,908
Carnations, Minatures.....	6,510	9,504	14,732	13,158	8,487
Lilac.....	211	516	700	1,002	1,532
Other Ornamentals.....	19,071	28,597	41,312	72,554	104,284

SOURCE: Inspections by Plant Protection and Quarantine Offices, USDA as reported by the Federal-State Market News Service.

March 26, 1985

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division USDA/FAS

FRENCH FRIES

FROZEN FRENCH FRIES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
WORLD TOTAL.....	42,322	54,158	56,044:	32,720	40,384	40,204
CANADA.....	61	276	331:	40	165	225
EC-TEN.....	53	1,009	243:	14	612	165
GERMANY, FED. REP.	.	795	226:	.	523	148
NETHERLANDS.....	1	107	0:	1	64	2
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	136	1,038	35:	76	796	37
FINLAND.....	.	86	17:	.	103	20
SWEDEN.....	136	929	17:	76	678	17
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	38,616	48,526	54,028:	29,736	36,243	38,486
JAPAN.....	32,327	40,155	46,035:	25,317	30,587	32,659
HONG KONG.....	3,641	4,027	3,431:	2,603	2,516	2,372
SINGAPORE.....	1,419	2,456	2,439:	1,092	1,773	1,897
MALAYSIA.....	569	712	950:	281	499	725
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	195	333	550:	140	265	371
INDONESIA.....	204	534	440:	124	411	335
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	184	215	130:	123	121	90
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	704	792	528:	548	645	508
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	191	205	163:	189	191	158
SAUDI ARABIA.....	217	339	138:	160	259	149
KUWAIT.....	234	188	147:	139	140	138
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	708	36	158:	863	33	108
MEXICO.....	39	36	158:	42	33	108
VENEZUELA.....	668	.	..:	820	.	.
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	2,042	2,461	722:	1,443	1,878	676
BERMUDA.....	81	116	176:	48	146	211
BAHAMAS.....	305	440	203:	182	239	188
NETHL. ANTILLES...	610	717	236:	430	516	183
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	789	1,027	52:	644	882	58
LW & WW ISLANDS...	80	70	15:	59	49	12
CAYMAN ISLANDS....	166	80	26:	73	35	12
OTHER.....	1	19	..:	1	12	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

U.S. EXPORTS

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :					COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :					
FEBRUARY :		SEASON TO DATE :		LAST FULL :	FEBRUARY :		SEASON TO DATE :		LAST FULL :	
1985 : 1986 :		PREVIOUS: CURRENT :		SEASON :	1985 : 1986 :		PREVIOUS: CURRENT :		SEASON :	
FRESH FRUIT					GRAPES.....(JUN)					
APPLES.....(JUL)	21,410	17,523	171,245	119,883	209,835	CANADA.....	627	1,056	78,707	
CANADA.....	2,330	1,611	19,297	15,541	30,861	EC-TWELVE.....	.	134	387	
EC-TWELVE.....	969	1,747	6,750	6,966	8,990	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	255	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	646	2,113	8,681	8,309	9,115	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	144	1,418	18,986	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	11,054	9,753	80,979	64,470	97,245	HONG KONG.....	52	418	8,790	
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	5,511	4,565	30,253	25,536	35,642	SINGAPORE.....	.	.	3,628	
HONG KONG.....	2,388	2,710	23,514	17,944	29,720	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	30	357	2,749	
SINGAPORE.....	1,460	1,323	11,568	9,698	12,808	JAPAN.....	47	643	1,898	
MALAYSIA.....	1,547	734	9,633	6,283	12,526	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	678	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	5,120	1,049	43,437	12,317	47,747	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	87	200	3,527	
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,161	48	26,488	8,225	28,384	BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	35	165	1,210	
UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....	3,937	869	14,013	3,366	15,547	OTHER.....	.	1	6	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	1,096	627	8,780	9,550	11,195	PEARS.....(JUL)	1,889	2,908	22,821	
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	195	571	3,250	2,472	4,528	CANADA.....	863	1,121	11,599	
OTHER.....	.	51	70	259	144	EC-TWELVE.....	.	72	201	
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	342	161	2,099	651	6,366	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	18	1,132	2,524	
CANADA.....	169	58	1,156	400	2,199	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	7	59	273	
EC-TWELVE.....	30	2	131	38	1,615	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	706	239	5,256	
FRANCE.....	29	.	50	.	937	SAUDI ARABIA.....	136	.	2,710	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	2	70	38	587	UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....	551	157	1,546	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	4	2	131	KUWAIT.....	.	82	501	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	141	101	634	202	2,146	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	277	250	2,603	
JAPAN.....	128	96	593	182	2,072	MEXICO.....	214	168	1,274	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	.	.	3	PANAMA.....	63	77	694
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	0	.	172	.	270	BRASIL.....	.	.	559	
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	.	.	2	9	3	BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	18	30	375	
STRAWBERRIES.....(JAN)	160	325	187	463	10,795	OTHER.....	.	4	.	
CANADA.....	152	256	177	364	8,642	PRUNES/PLUMS.....(JAN)	303	257	413	
EC-TWELVE.....	.	40	.	44	264	CANADA.....	218	167	309	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	2	18	3	22	77	EC-TWELVE.....	.	13	15	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	0	11	1	33	1,741	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	.	
JAPAN.....	.	.	.	20	1,071	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	45	42	67	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	6	.	6	.	34	HONG KONG.....	27	40	27	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	.	.	.	1	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	.
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	.	1	.	1	36	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	35	31	35	
CHERRIES, SW&TT(MAY)	27	12	7,374	6,555	7,420	BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	2	3	2	
CANADA.....	17	7	4,066	2,973	4,105	OTHER.....	.	.	.	
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	436	444	436	KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	1,212	1,274	3,243	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	34	20	34	CANADA.....	124	169	562	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	9	.	2,902	3,072	2,808	EC-TWELVE.....	413	433	828	
JAPAN.....	9	.	1,490	1,620	1,490	NETHERLANDS.....	227	204	515	
HONG KONG.....	.	.	1,168	1,243	1,168	GERMANY, FED. REP.....	133	155	157	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	2	5	14	11	14	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	188	249	333	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	.	13	30	14	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	478	422	1,610	
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	.	.	10	6	10	JAPAN.....	409	365	1,201	
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)	11,884	31,357	91,375	110,373	198,843	AUSTRALIA.....	56	46	362	
CANADA.....	2,936	2,687	21,364	15,173	35,472	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	10	.	10	
EC-TWELVE.....	1,772	13,996	29,763	49,147	51,868	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	.	0	
FRANCE.....	1,313	7,544	16,430	26,272	32,071	CANNED FRUIT				
NETHERLANDS.....	405	3,680	10,526	12,435	14,067	APRICOTS.....(JUN)	18	23	369	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	68	364	871	1,511	1,342	CANADA.....	.	.	39	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	6,261	14,309	37,766	44,497	100,907	EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	71	
JAPAN.....	5,891	13,903	35,831	43,006	102,057	NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	47	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	.	.	36	ITALY.....	.	.	16
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	845	.	1,582	1	3,167	SPAIN.....	.	.	.	
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	3	.	29	3	52	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	46	
OTHER.....	.	.	.	41	.	FINLAND.....	.	.	27	
LEMONS.....(AUG)	17,107	10,092	84,987	69,731	145,053	NORWAY.....	.	.	15	
CANADA.....	788	590	6,539	4,838	12,050	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	14	17	95	
EC-TWELVE.....	3,293	265	5,162	265	10,328	JAPAN.....	3	5	24	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	215	35	493	70	892	INDONESIA.....	2	.	15	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	12,803	9,017	72,744	64,258	125,032	HONG KONG.....	5	.	22	
JAPAN.....	11,610	7,713	66,187	59,453	114,554	SINGAPORE.....	.	4	17	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	.	2	.	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	4	6	72	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	185	28	294	685	SAUDI ARABIA.....	2	4	52	
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	.	.	21	4	48	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	.	36	
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	17	BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	.	.	9
LIMES.....(APR)	140	118	2,100	2,458	2,214	OTHER.....	.	.	1	
CANADA.....	132	113	1,738	2,134	1,852	CHERRIES, SW&TT(JUL)	131	263	1,316	
EC-TWELVE.....	3	5	217	149	1,852	CANADA.....	4	12	148	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	16	.	217	EC-TWELVE.....	5	2	29	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	.	46	32	16	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	2	31	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	5	.	42	22	46	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	119	231	774	
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	.	.	40	121	42	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	54	108	280	
CRANES.....(NOV)	33,403	28,820	121,622	108,153	407,466	HONG KONG.....	6	69	163	
CANADA.....	13,876	11,338	51,206	42,990	125,199	SINGAPORE.....	36	35	95	
EC-TWELVE.....	776	508	890	951	8,903	KOREA, REPUBLIC C.....	1	.	60	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	47	116	47	174	309	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	1	.	36	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	18,650	16,765	69,209	63,789	271,764	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	1	6	238	
HONG KONG.....	6,460	7,803	30,590	35,281	112,980	VENEZUELA.....	.	1	173	
JAPAN.....	6,921	3,772	19,386	13,435	111,490	PANAMA.....	.	.	32	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	17	.	17	.	33	BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	2	9	57	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	13	92	157	212	954	OTHER.....	.	.	2	
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	24	2	95	34	300	CHERRIES, SW&TT(JUL)	154	153	1,348	
OTHER.....	.	.	.	2	3	CANADA.....	25	.	149	
						EC-TWELVE.....	4	.	21	
						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	1	11	66	

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
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COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	FEBRUARY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	FEBRUARY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL		
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
CHERRIES/SW& (CONT)						SWEDEN.....	30C	114	1,294	1,439	2,239
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	105	133	997	1,155	1,453	NORWAY.....	85	72	822	790	1,171
JAPAN.....	36	53	427	366	653	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,01C	552	6,226	5,568	11,282
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	48	59	449	641	563	JAPAN.....	758	392	4,262	3,864	8,558
MID. EAST & N. AFR	20	4	92	46	121	MID. EAST & N. AFR	188	116	339	468	3,685
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	1	20	22	27	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	10C	95	1,117	1,743	1,313
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	4	5	4	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	21	39	272	295	366
						OTHER.....	.	1	2C7	22	207
PEACHES.....(JUN)	529	555	9,504	8,735	11,431	FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)					
CANADA.....	259	186	4,340	2,615	4,91C	(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
EC-TWELVE.....	4	7	167	184	167	GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	91	159	310	343	1,564
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	50	24	332	785	535	CANADA.....	23	3	68	27	205
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	89	193	3,553	4,103	4,340	EC-TWELVE.....	17	99	97	99	385
JAPAN.....	5	72	1,885	2,719	2,318	FRANCE.....	17	99	88	99	264
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	45	602	442	61C	GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	9	.	96
MID. EAST & N. AFR	25	53	449	313	569	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	3	.	16	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	94	81	570	655	781	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	46	11	83	50	339
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	12	94	80	125	JAPAN.....	37	5	48	34	166
						HONG KONG.....	.	6	20	8	54
PEARS.....(JUN)	43	71	877	522	1,126	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1	1	7	1	42
CANADA.....	.	.	47	25	5C	MALAYSIA.....	.	.	0	.	36
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	65	36	74	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	18	51	112	565
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	.	30	152	56	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	4	13	14	265
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	21	40	225	139	349	SALDI ARABIA.....	.	8	32	73	245
T TER PACIFIC IS.	2	.	85	3	157	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	2	2	2
INDONESIA.....	6	.	28	3	6C	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	25	11	36	64
JAPAN.....	7	21	33	54	42	OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	30	203	109	269	ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	291	29C	2,386	980	6,264
SALDI ARABIA.....	10	25	135	79	156	CANADA.....	72	80	164	252	1,002
EGYPT.....	.	.	16	41	41	EC-TWELVE.....	6	68	397	266	959
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	.	124	43	137	FRANCE.....	.	67	393	264	932
PANAMA.....	3	.	42	20	52	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	.	2	.
VENEZUELA.....	.	.	31	3	31	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	59	47	196	171	704
MEXICO.....	.	.	27	3	27	JAPAN.....	37	28	86	101	227
COSTA RICA.....	.	.	20	18	23	INDONESIA.....	2	.	45	22	202
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	1	183	18	191	KOREA, REPUBLIC C	.	.	13	9	106
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	.	1	113	1	113	HONG KONG.....	1C	13	26	28	90
BERMUDA.....	1	.	19	2	27	MID. EAST & N. AFR	117	44	1,536	202	3,238
LW & WW ISLANDS..	.	.	20	2	2C	SALDI ARABIA.....	117	31	1,442	136	2,763
						LAT. AMER./EX CARR	5	5	19	9	37
PINEAPPLES.....(JUN)	774	768	7,428	5,587	5,433	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	39	32	75	63	310
CANADA.....	578	329	5,154	3,049	6,014	OTHER.....	.	12	.	16	5
EC-TWELVE.....	105	28	1,210	804	1,605	GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	85	164	402	361	2,393
NETHERLANDS.....	59	14	423	451	608	CANADA.....	52	33	180	132	748
GERMANY, FED. REP	13	.	304	173	435	EC-TWELVE.....	2	26	78	57	306
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	164	19	199	GERMANY, FED. REP	0	1	59	15	236
ITALY.....	32	.	196	77	196	UNITED KINGDOM...	1	1	18	16	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	42	.	336	403	348	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	10	16	25	58
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	390	256	1,150	507	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	23	92	1C5	133	1,174
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	.	121	34	582	JAPAN.....	22	86	1C2	128	1,140
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	.	70	50	74	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	3	13	14	90
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	25	20	194	98	215	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	.	.	.	11
OTHER.....	.	.	97	.	87	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	1	0	7
						ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	1,224	644	3,271	2,342	11,469
MIXED FRUIT.....(JUN)	1,390	956	17,047	11,986	21,114	CANADA.....	644	258	1,726	1,077	5,656
CANADA.....	424	278	6,818	3,378	7,853	EC-TWELVE.....	134	132	399	270	1,379
EC-TWELVE.....	5	23	324	258	334	NETHERLANDS.....	14	94	42	108	415
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	88	18	1,247	534	1,471	GERMANY, FED. REP	12	8	79	51	315
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	383	405	5,253	5,056	6,635	UNITED KINGDOM...	5C	18	1C0	54	237
JAPAN.....	149	195	1,650	1,484	2,125	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	17	.	90	31	221
HONG KONG.....	93	117	1,223	1,628	1,56C	FRANCE.....	41	13	90	26	192
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	46	16	728	579	867	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	49	71	223	207	799
MID. EAST & N. AFR	121	46	1,443	822	1,804	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	143	118	4C6	361	1,834
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	219	163	1,219	1,279	1,624	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	18	51	121	126	493
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	149	22	709	657	1,346	HONG KONG.....	34	19	70	60	296
OTHER.....	.	.	35	3	44	JAPAN.....	2	13	10	25	285
						NEW ZEALAND.....	69	8	1C8	19	256
DRIED FRUIT						KOREA, REPUBLIC C	.	9	74	192	192
RAISINS.....(AUG)	3,765	2,955	36,145	44,015	55,423	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	18	1	293	511
CANADA.....	105	95	2,339	2,612	3,237	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	242	14	459	84	1,063
EC-TWELVE.....	913	1,017	1C,658	12,145	17,595	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	11	33	57	5C	226
UNITED KINGDOM...	150	367	3,111	4,258	6,295	OTHER.....	.	.	.	0	2
GERMANY, FED. REP	325	241	2,778	2,806	4,158	GRPFRT, CNF... (DEC)	177	28C	267	392	1,559
NETHERLANDS.....	177	142	2,050	2,305	2,846	CANADA.....	1	17	10	21	66
DENMARK.....	76	145	1,356	1,873	2,433	EC-TWELVE.....	12	22	12	22	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	403	424	5,618	6,362	7,577	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	27	.	79	11	242
SWEDEN.....	247	254	2,730	3,271	3,743	SWITZERLAND.....	27	.	79	10	238
NORWAY.....	89	89	1,424	1,435	1,837	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	137	232	142	281	1,046
FINLAND.....	16	18	1,181	1,224	1,462	JAPAN.....	137	22C	141	250	1,029
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,089	961	14,927	19,007	25,656	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	5	.	43	12
JAPAN.....	1,297	388	1C,086	13,038	17,270	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	2	.	7	32
MID. EAST & N. AFR	72	371	641	1,675	2,601	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	25	84	84
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	149	47	1,713	1,652	1,971	OTHER.....	.	.	.	5	.
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	35	40	249	340	409	PRUNES.....(AUG)	3,294	2,741	28,783	27,507	46,846
OTHER.....	.	.	0	221	409	CANADA.....	73	240	1,294	1,556	2,255
						EC-TWELVE.....	1,405	1,294	14,936	13,397	21,119
						ITALY.....	393	420	4,502	5,171	6,554
						GERMANY, FED. REP	386	386	3,102	3,265	4,713
						UNITED KINGDOM...	328	199	2,034	1,387	3,216
						OTHER WEST EUROPE.	498	464	4,402	4,458	6,618
						FINLAND.....	16	61	1,686	1,677	2,272
						ORANGE, CNF... (DEC)	252	370	964	878	3,559
						CANADA.....	6	5	37	84	164
						EC-TWELVE.....	44	3	183	6	496
						UNITED KINGDOM...	21	.	88	.	152
						GERMANY, FED. REP	2C	.	61	.	12C
						IRELAND.....	.	.	18	.	94

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COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	FEBRUARY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	FEBRUARY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					LAT. AMER., EX CARR	8	12	71	82
DENMARK.....	"	"	"	77	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	23	"	161	113
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	"	45	71	OTHER.....	"	"	2	7
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	84	299	495	545	TOMATO, WHOLE (JUL)	364	1,053	4,011	6,594
MALAYSIA.....	"	125	70	187	CANADA.....	200	338	3,119	1,546
JAPAN.....	27	26	66	53	EC-TWELVE.....	"	20	7	77
SINGAPORE.....	44	82	107	144	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	"	6
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	12	27	150	62	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	141	591	555	4,670
HONG KONG.....	"	14	98	35	JAPAN.....	27	"	236	101
MID. EAST & N. AFR	58	40	98	118	HONG KONG.....	5	23	86	38
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	10	0	16	70 AUSTRALIA.....	105	131	105	266
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	12	12	72	30	MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	2	208	69
OTHER.....	33	"	35	8	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	"	4	"
					BERMUDA & CARRIB..	19	101	115	217
					OTHER.....	"	"	4	10
FRESH VEGETABLES					OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES				
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	306	1,138	410	1,428	8,504 CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	2,925	4,005	21,425	25,443
CANADA.....	16	46	41	80	6,799 CANADA.....	135	137	923	2,398
EC-TWELVE.....	10	87	33	102	283 EC-TWELVE.....	356	328	2,935	2,547
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	12	6	21	83 CANADA.....	231	257	2,384	1,904
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	275	994	326	1,224	1,058 EC-TWELVE.....	113	71	284	250
JAPAN.....	275	987	324	1,217	905 UNITED KINGDOM..	19	146	486	221
HONG KONG.....	"	5	2	5	140 IRELAND.....	3,377	3,319	16,711	19,851
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	"	"	"	278 OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,903	3,024	12,246	16,350
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	"	"	3	1	3 EAST ASIA & PACIF.	418	254	4,207	3,131
					JAPAN.....	9	18	101	47
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	10,929	9,326	63,619	63,733	418 AUSTRALIA.....	21	18	208	283
CANADA.....	9,460	8,747	56,338	58,982	5 BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	41	60	95
EC-TWELVE.....	530	180	2,217	1,737	OTHER.....	"	"	"	2
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	133	"	465	309	FR. FRITES, FRZ (JUL)	4,909	6,171	36,641	40,678
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	676	232	3,151	1,674	CANADA.....	4	2	99	223
HONG KONG.....	658	197	3,106	1,584	EC-TWELVE.....	16	25	243	281
MID. EAST & N. AFR	"	"	19	34	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	17	2
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	16	8	100	159	4,835 EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,835	6,022	35,367	39,383
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	114	140	1,330	717	4,234 JAPAN.....	4	22	433	424
OTHER.....	"	19	"	122	5,039 MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	28	120	90
					41 BERMUDA & CARRIB..	41	73	562	265
CNION.....(OCT)	6,787	7,571	73,105	27,780	OTHER.....	"	"	"	10
CANADA.....	2,609	2,101	17,214	12,624	55,071 GARLIC, DPD/DEH (JAN)	193	184	363	570
EC-TWELVE.....	8	90	196	269	1,317 CANADA.....	62	59	105	154
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	"	9	816 EC-TWELVE.....	56	46	136	177
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,015	5,258	54,189	12,321	290 UNITED KINGDOM..	42	35	60	94
JAPAN.....	3,858	4,705	43,183	6,697	10 GERMANY, FED. REP	10	7	34	47
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	"	"	6,058	"	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	13	23	14	26
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	126	50	1,117	2,002	18 EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	27	31	85
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	29	30	299	344	12 AUSTRALIA.....	12	19	25	59
OTHER.....	"	32	91	211	3 JAPAN.....	2	7	2	26
POTATOES, TABL (OCT)	2,824	1,211	12,373	8,399	491 MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	8	31	27
CANADA.....	2,336	918	10,250	6,760	582 LAT. AMER., EX CARR	17	15	17	77
EC-TWELVE.....	"	"	127	"	2,345 VENEZUELA.....	"	"	"	"
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	3	81	991 MEXICO.....	"	1	"	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	20	210	409	4 BERMUDA & CARRIB..	"	1	15	1
MID. EAST & N. AFR	96	"	314	19	OTHER.....	5	6	14	23
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	275	35	919	658					
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	109	239	551	472					
OTHER.....	"	"	"	"					
TOMATOES.....(OCT)	3,287	2,545	28,459	27,153					
CANADA.....	3,256	2,502	27,874	26,585					
EC-TWELVE.....	"	"	20	1					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	19	1					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	"	38	277					
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	4	100	99					
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	27	32	396	162					
OTHER.....	"	8	11	27					
CANNED VEGETABLES									
CORN.....(AUG)	3,824	4,666	31,324	36,949					
CANADA.....	6	66	59	350					
EC-TWELVE.....	1,611	1,914	14,963	15,786					
UNITED KINGDOM..	319	465	5,767	5,688					
GERMANY, FED. REP	978	1,160	5,936	6,291					
FRANCE.....	287	184	2,514	2,648					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	253	401	3,159	3,912					
SWITZERLAND.....	43	270	1,939	2,341					
SWEDEN.....	124	86	851	1,141					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,803	2,074	11,908	15,392					
JAPAN.....	1,316	1,330	7,581	9,409					
HONG KONG.....	275	332	1,283	1,921					
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	91	198	1,505	1,723					
MID. EAST & N. AFR	30	52	492	372					
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	98	102	524	927					
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	23	57	215	210					
OTHER.....	"	"	6	"					
TOM., PST & PULP. (JUL)	251	245	1,816	1,849					
CANADA.....	101	97	705	680					
EC-TWELVE.....	"	3	24	22					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	4	2					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	107	127	761	857					
JAPAN.....	94	84	427	461					
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	2	36	184	239					
MID. EAST & N. AFR	12	7	89	85					

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (SEE MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	LAST FULL CURRENT	SEASON	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (SEE MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	LAST FULL CURRENT	SEASON
POTATO, PRD/D (CONT)						MID. EAST & N. AFR			2		3
MID. EAST & N. AFR			6	66	21	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2		6		35
LAT. AMER., EX CARR			3	4	8	BERMUDA & CARRIB..			1	1	1
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	68	3	128	48	327	WALNUTS, SHLD.. (AUG)	270	343	4,326	6,191	5,789
OTHER.....			10		43	CANADA.....	25	58	317	484	538
						EC-TWELVE.....	102	76	2,272	3,616	2,758
						GERMANY, FED. REP	15	28	533	452	559
						SPAIN.....	19	34	871	2,181	897
						ITALY.....	56	1	654	699	654
						OTHER WEST EUROPE..	10	12	164	221	250
						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	95	131	1,244	1,276	1,781
						AUSTRALIA.....	24	54	600	680	809
						JAPAN.....	71	48	551	331	790
						MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	4	69	228	173
						LAT. AMER., EX CARR	16	58	244	346	258
						BERMUDA & CARRIB..		3	12	4	13
						OTHER.....			5	17	18
						PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	38	18	142	117	306
						CANADA.....	5	4	39	25	67
						EC-TWELVE.....		5	13	6	25
						OTHER WEST EUROPE..				2	
						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	33	8	68	32	134
						JAPAN.....	32		65	0	123
						MID. EAST & N. AFR			4		4
						LAT. AMER., EX CARR		1	18	38	76
						MEXICO.....			15	37	70
						BERMUDA & CARRIB..			0	13	0
						OTHER.....			0		0
						ALMONDS, PREP.. (JUL)	1,643	1,845	13,903	21,522	20,767
						CANADA.....	37	25	539	634	705
						EC-TWELVE.....	927	987	8,524	14,943	12,986
						GERMANY, FED. REP	441	314	4,286	6,794	6,280
						FRANCE.....	291	259	2,163	3,329	2,723
						UNITED KINGDOM...	102	342	1,477	1,639	2,484
						OTHER WEST EUROPE..	244	173	1,224	1,609	1,822
						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	399	550	2,699	3,764	3,996
						JAPAN.....	298	394	1,585	2,807	2,554
						MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	105	230	409	427
						LAT. AMER., EX CARR		3	30	47	51
						BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1		23	8	23
						OTHER.....	13	1	133	107	756
						HOPS					
						HOPS..... (SEP)	175	303	1,520	722	2,679
						CANADA.....	153	138	640	169	743
						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	44	206	101	253
						JAPAN.....	10	39	206	95	253
						PHILIPPINES.....				1	40
						LAT. AMER., EX CARR	13	118	648	390	1,428
						BRASIL.....		79	315	238	897
						MEXICO.....			267		269
						BERMUDA & CARRIB..			11	15	20
						OTHER.....	3	3	15	47	196
						HOPS EXTRACT.. (SEP)	285	178	1,828	1,219	2,414
						CANADA.....	25	19	78	60	80
						EC-TWELVE.....		77	300	115	403
						NETHERLANDS.....			153	69	229
						GERMANY, FED. REP		8	56	44	68
						IRELAND.....			58		58
						OTHER WEST EUROPE..			3		3
						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	27		114	57	154
						LAT. AMER., EX CARR	185	83	1,243	923	1,638
						MEXICO.....		10	758	477	798
						EQUADOR.....	23	43	55	287	271
						BERMUDA & CARRIB..			2	14	4
						OTHER.....	43		87	50	131
						WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
						GRAPE WINES... (JAN)	425	413	820	782	5,630
						CANADA.....	176	202	310	318	2,487
						EC-TWELVE.....	124	29	190	149	1,225
						UNITED KINGDOM...	78	8	126	87	797
						BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	5	5	13	7	137
						OTHER WEST EUROPE..	3	18	16	34	96
						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	57	55	183	95	803
						JAPAN.....	46	27	139	54	561
						MID. EAST & N. AFR	1		2	0	7
						LAT. AMER., EX CARR	18	12	28	31	182
						BERMUDA & CARRIB..	47	92	92	150	797
						BAHAMAS.....	3	31	18	38	198
						LW & WW ISLANDS..	14	25	19	50	166
						NETHL. ANTILLES..	13	19	20	32	157
						OTHER.....		4		5	32
						ESSENTIAL OILS					
						LEMON OIL..... (NOV)	44	52	253	180	513
						CANADA.....	0	14	28	19	85
						EC-TWELVE.....	12	22	120	87	496

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
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U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	LAST FULL CURRENT	SEASON LAST	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	LAST FULL CURRENT	SEASON LAST
LEMON OIL... (CONT)						UNITED KINGDOM...	17	33	72	82	207
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	19	107	61	445	GERMANY, FED. REP	1	14	25	29	82
OTHER WEST EUROPE...	.	.	.	3	4	NETHERLANDS...	5	8	25	16	47
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	11	94	34	238	OTHER WEST EUROPE...	0	0	1	12	3
JAPAN...	5	7	15	26	103	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	50	87	146	187
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1	2	45	2	76	JAPAN...	17	38	72	116	137
HONG KONG...	4	.	6	0	24	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	2	2	6	9	24
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	4	2	6	5	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	6	3	13
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	15	0	18	30	84	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	13	10	43	34	175
OTHER...	.	1	1	1	2	MEXICO...	5	2	15	17	101
						BRAZIL...	2	3	11	7	27
ORANGE OIL... (NCV)	136	129	709	498	1,719	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	0	0	1
CANADA...	5	5	34	14	100	OTHER...	2	5	7	7	26
EC-TWELVE...	26	32	163	83	375						
NETHERLANDS...	2	11	91	30	131	SPEARMINT OIL (NCV)	35	31	138	170	360
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	7	13	9	93	CANADA...	0	1	4	9	19
GERMANY, FED. REP	0	.	9	6	41	EC-TWELVE...	17	22	52	87	176
OTHER WEST EUROPE...	36	50	88	161	95	UNITED KINGDOM...	11	8	35	29	104
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	23	272	91	585	ITALY...	1	.	1	10	21
JAPAN...	19	20	115	71	334	FRANCE...	2	7	4	31	20
CHINA (MAINLAND)...	.	.	129	4	162	OTHER WEST EUROPE...	.	.	1	.	2
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	0	0	1	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	15	6	63	53	104
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	39	20	124	111	464	JAPAN...	14	1	52	35	66
MEXICO...	39	.	121	88	432	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	0	2	1	11	23
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	2	2	HONG KONG...	.	2	7	5	12
OTHER...	7	.	28	38	85	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	0	2
						LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	1	14	18	42
PEPPERMINT OIL (NCV)	64	134	324	383	880	MEXICO...	1	.	9	7	31
CANADA...	1	2	9	16	32	BRAZIL...	1	1	4	10	7
EC-TWELVE...	27	67	169	164	443	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	0
						OTHER...	0	1	3	3	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

The U.S. Import Table in the March Circular is in error. All data in the table are twice their actual level.

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	LAST FULL CURRENT	SEASON LAST	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	LAST FULL CURRENT	SEASON LAST
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS						AUSTRALIA...	12	.	705	733	6,063
APPLES... (JUL)	3,983	9,188	46,357	69,245	104,476	REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	75	514	2,518
CANADA...	2,533	5,556	19,464	25,394	32,219	PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	3,602	8,208	9,055	14,204	53,962
CHILE...	25	19	758	380	22,596	HONDURAS...	2,700	3,891	5,791	5,812	29,049
NEW ZEALAND...	.	.	5,479	12,362	21,934	COSTA RICA...	136	3,246	852	6,214	12,415
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	10,825	10,852	15,431	DOMINICAN REPUB	193	350	523	1,123	5,871
FRANCE...	1,425	3,594	10,186	15,821	10,944	MEXICO...	525	459	1,302	590	5,516
BANANAS... (JAN)	192,139	241,328	465,790	540,030	2,968,751	KIWI FRUIT... (OCT)	7	.	1,350	1,027	8,339
ECUADOR...	33,015	59,251	73,314	132,992	720,428	NEW ZEALAND...	7	.	1,349	1,012	8,176
HONDURAS...	44,674	33,981	100,428	81,566	568,560	CANNED FRUIT					
COSTA RICA...	45,509	65,693	108,176	117,666	534,470	APRICOTS... (JUN)	471	178	3,591	2,939	5,114
COLOMBIA...	34,091	39,581	92,697	91,526	439,361	SPAIN...	417	130	3,168	2,357	4,520
PANAMA...	14,750	16,809	36,424	52,333	343,503	MANDARINS... (JAN)	3,182	4,156	6,565	7,909	44,902
RASPBERRIES (JAN)	41	62	86	195	6,561	SPAIN...	1,243	2,045	2,271	4,646	21,464
CANADA...	.	.	.	0	6,237	JAPAN...	1,158	1,214	2,687	1,838	16,361
STRAWBERRIES (OCT)	709	490	3,534	3,509	4,646	OLIVES, TOTAL (NOV)	4,208	4,960	17,207	24,796	63,271
MEXICO...	657	429	2,754	2,421	3,354	SPAIN...	3,634	4,367	15,032	22,198	54,349
NEW ZEALAND...	10	5	655	770	658	-BRN,N GR/ RP (NOV)	387	242	1,156	837	4,824
GRAPEFRUIT... (SEP)	5	187	2,266	1,472	2,321	SPAIN...	128	.	488	.	2,025
MEXICO...	.	187	1,428	491	1,428	GREECE...	259	215	595	737	1,937
BAHAMAS...	.	.	769	926	787	MEXICO...	.	.	2	.	732
LEMONS... (AUG)	10	105	4,057	10,669	4,778	-BRN,GR,N RP (NOV)	381	288	1,370	2,409	7,415
SPAIN...	.	105	3,023	1,989	3,607	SPAIN...	286	188	962	1,617	4,205
CHILE...	.	.	890	6,270	909	MEXICO...	.	.	.	429	2,162
LIMES... (APR)	1,801	1,558	20,592	29,752	22,894	-BRN,RP,N GR (NOV)	11	12	112	141	335
MEXICO...	1,294	1,492	16,409	25,663	18,535	GREECE...	11	11	104	115	294
BAHAMAS...	468	2	3,522	3,327	3,652	-BRN,RP/GRN (NOV)	181	359	725	1,141	3,153
TANG./MANDAR (NOV)	.	332	6,754	8,282	6,785	SPAIN...	174	342	681	1,060	2,948
MEXICO...	.	232	5,846	5,676	5,846	-PITTED/STUF (NOV)	3,050	3,975	13,391	19,775	46,126
ORANGES... (NOV)	5,172	6,661	14,683	17,840	22,962	SPAIN...	2,970	3,830	12,794	19,402	44,806
DOMINICAN REPUB	191	15	1,463	225	4,586	-PRP/PRS NEC (NOV)	197	86	454	493	1,420
SPAIN...	1,695	828	3,845	6,307	3,845	GREECE...	108	56	297	278	924
ISRAEL...	1,576	3,213	1,576	3,249	3,730	SPAIN...	76	7	107	105	358
MOROCCO...	1,087	.	3,567	.	3,567	PEACHES, ALL (JUN)	1,623	1,614	16,684	23,394	25,289
JAMAICA...	553	241	1,158	631	3,439	SPAIN...	1,319	219	6,526	6,611	8,088
GRAPES... (JUN)	11,008	41,844	47,082	79,477	200,734	REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	4,627	2,833	7,817
CHILE...	10,896	41,807	33,380	54,197	186,288	CHILE...	16	.	1,760	3,042	3,564
MANGOES... (JAN)	727	0	1,038	0	36,865	ARGENTINA...	116	5	2,117	738	2,586
MEXICO...	.	.	.	28,479	.	PEARS... (JUN)	910	708	3,908	16,418	6,148
HAITI...	656	.	812	7,853	.	SPAIN...	719	564	2,246	6,556	2,673
CANTALOUPE (MAY)	18,062	8,672	73,858	60,778	122,623	REP SOUTH AFRIC	88	64	977	3,939	1,389
MEXICO...	12,048	6,396	60,594	46,497	101,595	AUSTRALIA...	.	.	14	2,701	700
DOMINICAN REPUB	2,517	850	8,521	7,519	13,589	ITALY...	78	.	107	1,216	650
MELONS, OTHER (MAY)	3,687	7,786	26,316	33,403	42,591	PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	19,804	20,539	32,927	40,125	238,878
MEXICO...	4,053	2,185	13,446	15,344	21,621	PHILIPPINES...	11,947	8,158	18,615	15,177	123,316
CHILE...	960	2,335	2,640	2,874	6,300	THAILAND...	5,533	9,202	8,831	18,339	80,379
GUATEMALA...	501	583	3,051	5,625	4,588	MEX,N TROPIC (JUN)	1,579	1,215	10,326	14,743	18,357
WATERMELONS (APR)	7,835	5,568	110,048	77,620	128,907	MEXICO...	857	429	5,844	4,633	7,609
MEXICO...	7,358	5,317	109,394	74,749	127,325	ITALY...	579	26	1,792	2,305	5,303
PEARS... (JUL)	942	2,747	3,331	7,212	18,157	REP SOUTH AFRIC	43	.	1,392	1,893	2,833
CHILE...	748	2,209	1,049	2,297	7,365						

U.S. IMPORTS

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY : 1985 : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY : 1985 : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
DRIED FRUIT				ASPARAGUS... (FEB)	1,124 2,793	1,124 2,793	9,104
APRICOTS... (JUL)	401 41	4,351 1,799	6,522	MEXICO.....	1,023 2,761	1,023 2,761	7,759
TURKEY.....	384 36	4,058 1,509	6,109	CANNED VEGETABLES			
DATES, W/PITS (SEP)	1,247 19	3,178 167	6,173	PIMIENTOS... (AUG)	606 967	3,998 6,123	6,848
IRAN.....	977 "	2,690 36	4,575	SPAIN.....	587 967	3,953 6,122	6,767
PAKISTAN.....	237 "	317 2	882	TOMATO PASTE (JUL)	3,094 3,717	25,738 35,570	42,813
DATES, PITTED (SEP)	1,267 74	6,480 1,146	8,482	PORTUGAL.....	950 793	7,474 8,765	11,979
IRAN.....	776 73	4,321 1,004	6,373	ISRAEL.....	552 1,325	4,276 10,904	7,527
PAKISTAN.....	263 "	910 "	1,258	ITALY.....	380 490	4,000 3,340	5,800
DRIED FIGS... (SEP)	131 21	3,050 3,326	3,135	MEXICO.....	135 682	2,338 4,392	5,545
GREECE.....	114 1	2,441 2,826	2,478	TOMATO SAUCE (JUL)	2,209 992	8,247 9,508	14,815
TURKEY.....	17 20	547 394	565	ISRAEL.....	626 418	4,152 4,889	6,263
RAISINS/SULT (AUG)	223 58	487 2,525	680	ITALY.....	732 459	1,652 3,378	5,085
REP SOUTH AFRIC	52 "	224 69	328	SPAIN.....	807 18	1,858 412	2,344
CHILE.....	157 "	158 "	180	TOMATOES... (JUL)	10,820 8,842	68,988 58,839	105,940
FIG PASTE... (SEP)	743 537	1,244 1,936	3,322	ITALY.....	4,032 4,518	29,493 25,963	46,357
SPAIN.....	546 503	838 1,857	2,143	SPAIN.....	4,482 3,329	21,951 18,968	32,811
PORTUGAL.....	71 "	161 45	518	ISRAEL.....	1,858 1,625	12,425 10,648	16,205
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)				ARTICHOKE... (JAN)	1,039 1,317	2,493 3,274	17,540
APPLE/PEAR... (JUL)	11,730 8,431	87,060 88,440	139,926	SPAIN.....	1,035 1,316	2,447 3,273	17,299
ARGENTINA.....	1,003 163	27,323 22,762	34,572	ASPARAGUS... (APR)	112 128	2,759 2,148	2,897
GERMANY, FED. R	3,994 2,739	18,003 18,761	33,268	CHINA (TAIWAN)	111 80	2,022 796	2,086
AUSTRIA.....	2,095 1,105	9,785 10,325	15,976	MEXICO.....	" 0	477 1,033	513
NETHERLANDS...	1,336 1,128	6,774 7,480	11,501	MUSHROOMS... (JUL)	3,769 7,329	38,473 50,167	64,511
SPAIN.....	951 758	6,470 8,491	11,104	CHINA (TAIWAN)	1,074 1,885	16,066 14,835	24,926
REP SOUTH AFRIC	525 "	6,507 4,617	10,001	CHINA (MAINLAND)	1,376 3,197	10,110 15,458	17,539
FCCJ..... (DEC)	62,758 39,278	142,521 91,341	428,347	HONG KONG.....	627 1,345	4,414 12,187	8,621
BRAZIL.....	61,568 35,511	139,502 85,167	415,097	FROZEN VEGETABLES			
PINEAP. N CO (JAN)	1,324 3,220	1,459 5,123	20,518	PEAS..... (SEP)	900 673	5,678 3,910	9,123
PHILIPPINES...	1,255 3,096	1,378 4,816	19,767	CANADA.....	489 271	3,042 1,933	5,031
PINEAP. CONC (JAN)	3,403 5,460	6,030 11,804	48,725	CHINA (TAIWAN)	251 356	1,042 1,081	2,125
PHILIPPINES...	1,536 1,840	2,992 3,777	20,752	BROCCOLI... (SEP)	3,676 5,171	13,232 15,867	34,919
THAILAND.....	643 2,176	1,071 5,321	14,436	MEXICO.....	3,104 4,786	10,650 12,609	29,227
BRAZIL.....	606 720	1,123 951	5,198	GUATEMALA...	558 374	2,568 3,024	5,295
FROZEN FRUIT				CAULIFLOWER. (SEP)	1,707 2,004	11,367 13,386	15,324
BLUEBERRIES. (JAN)	194 429	640 727	4,634	MEXICO.....	1,394 1,855	10,059 12,088	13,610
CANADA.....	194 429	640 726	4,633	OKRA 3/... (JUL)	112 92	6,433 6,287	9,038
RASPBERRIES. (JAN)	72 353	75 829	1,992	DOMINICAN REPUB	" "	3,596 3,359	4,520
NEW ZEALAND...	22 67	24 76	465	EL SALVADOR...	76 58	1,308 2,150	1,992
CANADA.....	17 106	17 326	458	GUATEMALA...	36 33	749 695	1,746
YUGOSLAVIA...	" 42	" 161	391	POTATOES... (SEP)	2,014 2,677	11,687 15,977	28,512
UNITED KINGDOM	" "	" 39	334	CANADA.....	1,994 2,585	11,604 15,640	28,070
STRAWBERRIES (DEC)	2,289 768	4,504 2,221	26,982	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.			
MEXICO.....	2,057 369	3,647 804	22,264	MUSHROOMS... (JAN)	90 74	218 189	995
POLAND.....	168 250	664 1,016	3,833	JAPAN.....	45 32	130 71	458
FRESH VEGETABLES				CHINA (TAIWAN)	17 7	25 33	195
BEANS 2/... (OCT)	2,033 1,400	5,279 5,660	11,647	KOREA, REPUBLIC	7 12	12 37	121
MEXICO.....	1,864 1,304	4,411 5,159	9,930	CHILE.....	10 16	35 38	117
CABBAGE... (OCT)	3,935 1,486	6,570 9,366	15,095	COCONUT MEAT (JAN)	4,092 2,362	9,404 6,342	47,878
MEXICO.....	2,702 94	3,063 618	7,061	PHILIPPINES...	3,655 2,121	8,522 5,281	41,118
CANADA.....	1,117 1,379	3,304 8,729	5,829	BRAZIL/UNSHL (AUG)	110 9	2,165 2,550	8,440
NETHERLANDS...	59 "	59 "	1,586	BRAZIL.....	95 9	2,067 2,490	8,307
CARROTS 2/... (OCT)	6,690 3,297	48,272 46,720	67,788	PISTACH/UNSH (AUG)	77 1,271	6,492 10,890	9,452
CANADA.....	6,497 2,746	44,850 41,716	62,558	IRAN.....	77 1,217	6,421 10,519	9,303
CAULIFLOWER. (OCT)	704 605	3,111 3,021	7,442	BRAZILS/SHLD (AUG)	418 331	2,767 3,152	3,897
CANADA.....	15 "	1,814 1,593	5,623	BRAZIL.....	296 139	1,906 1,989	2,569
MEXICO.....	557 524	1,079 839	1,273	PERU.....	86 80	669 848	971
CELERY... (OCT)	302 268	1,802 1,702	5,877	CASHEW KERNELS (AUG)	3,322 3,941	24,096 31,652	43,012
CANADA.....	" "	1,312 1,036	3,970	INDIA.....	1,168 1,581	12,378 15,439	19,586
MEXICO.....	245 195	305 225	1,257	BRAZIL.....	1,210 1,941	7,263 12,742	16,289
CUCUMBERS... (OCT)	37,457 22,031	106,471 83,136	176,965	FILBERT/SHLD (AUG)	601 132	1,674 978	3,709
MEXICO.....	32,643 21,190	97,453 78,792	163,244	TURKEY.....	583 129	1,570 921	3,556
EGGPLANT... (OCT)	2,186 1,532	6,743 5,695	14,773	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)			
MEXICO.....	2,147 1,513	6,476 5,521	14,374	HOPS... (SEP)	2750168 2608247	4,572,962 6,882,079	6,516,443
GARLIC... (OCT)	669 2,163	2,145 3,727	15,353	GERMANY, FED. R	2369148 1754619	3,766,970 5,286,691	5,232,349
MEXICO.....	53 28	236 189	10,458	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	108,971 563,123	399,617 1,145,313	726,651
SPAIN.....	12 28	1,108 912	2,044	GRAPE WINE			
LETTUCE... (OCT)	2,305 1,500	6,884 4,665	17,350	(1,000 LITERS)			
MEXICO.....	2,174 1,458	5,707 4,105	8,968	CHAMPAGNE... (JAN)	3,268 2,867	8,665 7,595	59,642
CANADA.....	39 41	1,011 499	8,071	ITALY.....	1,889 1,348	4,822 3,267	27,757
OKRA 2/... (OCT)	750 194	1,434 1,004	14,013	FRANCE.....	610 819	1,875 2,251	16,268
MEXICO.....	687 182	1,076 772	12,728	SPAIN.....	627 543	1,687 1,763	13,146
ONIONS, NEC. (OCT)	14,109 15,092	36,603 44,890	113,991	TABLE WINE... (JAN)	25,652 21,716	65,119 54,879	422,615
MEXICO.....	12,127 11,027	27,320 32,749	91,341	ITALY.....	13,762 11,376	34,452 29,697	221,326
CANADA.....	1,547 3,794	7,341 11,003	16,912	FRANCE.....	5,082 5,482	14,242 13,869	104,377
PEPPERS... (OCT)	15,172 10,924	36,614 35,114	107,146	GERMANY, FED. R	3,475 2,384	8,560 5,578	54,338
MEXICO.....	14,783 10,087	34,223 30,741	97,183	FT WINE/VERM (JAN)	1,556 1,331	3,232 3,094	19,476
POTATO SEED. (OCT)	3,337 1,600	8,693 5,232	48,161	ITALY.....	703 835	1,777 1,521	10,575
CANADA.....	3,337 1,600	8,662 5,232	48,089	SPAIN.....	442 399	963 1,263	7,210
POTATO TABLE (OCT)	16,599 10,241	82,669 45,593	162,722	CUT FLOWERS			
CANADA.....	16,576 10,232	82,439 45,572	161,728	(1,000 UNITS)			
SQUASH... (OCT)	11,749 6,015	31,020 26,269	53,452	ROSES... (JAN)	15,719 30,185	24,704 50,279	168,653
MEXICO.....	11,377 5,610	30,028 25,300	51,338	COLOMBIA.....	12,156 23,162	19,515 40,253	133,252
TOMATOES... (OCT)	41,554 37,270	100,589 113,666	374,333	CARNATIONS.. (JAN)	66,194 51,236	104,283 111,301	620,326
MEXICO.....	41,145 36,097	99,679 111,470	368,888	COLOMBIA.....	64,806 47,492	101,661 105,428	597,340

1/ UNITS OF MEASURE FOR JUICES: APPLE -- MT OF 71 BRIX. FCCJ -- MT OF 65 BRIX. PINEAPPLE CONC. -- MT OF 60 BRIX.
PINEAPPLE N CONC. -- 1,000 LITERS. 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
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